

## ATTACHMENT 7

### Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name.: MARTIN'S MOBILE HOME COURT

Water System Number: 5000061

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6-2-15 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: DORIS MARTIN  
Signature: Doris Martin  
Title: OWNER-MANAGER  
Phone Number: (809) 862-2495 Date: 6-2-15

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: HAND-DELIVERY DOOR-TO-DOOR
- ☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.
  - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
  - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
  - ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
  - ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www.
- ☐ For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

*This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.*



# 2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Martin's Mobile Home Court** Report Date: 05/06/15

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations.  
This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2014.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.  
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater Well  
Name & location of source(s): New West Well @ 26648 River Rd. Newman, CA  
Drinking Water Assessment information: Performed June 2002 - See Last Page  
For more information, contact: Doris Martin Phone #: (209) 862-2495

## **TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**NTU:** nephelometric turbidity unit

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**The sources of drinking water** (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

**Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.



## **Additional General Information On Drinking Water**

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### **Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL or AL, or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**

Recent water testing detected specific conductance, total dissolved solids, and sulfate at levels above the allowable limits. The State has established the maximum allowable limits for specific conductance, total dissolved solids, and sulfate as secondary limits, not as primary limits. These secondary MCLs are set to protect you from unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor, and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. A violation of these MCLs do not pose a risk to public health. In response, the park is currently working with the County to be granted a waiver so that the park can continue supplying drinking water.

In 2014, hexavalent chromium was detected in the drinking water above the maximum allowable limit. In response, hexavalent chromium is monitored quarterly, and possible future action taken to reduce the level to within acceptance. Some people who drinking water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

### **Vulnerability Assessment Summary**

A source water assessment was conducted for the new west well of the Martin's Mobile Home Court water system in June of 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: septic systems - high density.

Radionuclides have been detected in this water source but the levels of detection have not exceeded or met the maximum contaminant limit (MCL) in the monitoring history for this source. Radionuclide contaminants such as beta particles and photon emitters, gross alpha particle activity, radium 226 and Radium 228, occur naturally in the environment. Therefore their presence may be related to natural occurrences in the environment. However; medical, veterinary offices, and military installations are potential sources for radionuclide contamination related to the activities of man. For more information regarding the assessment summary, contact: Doris Martin at Martin's Mobile Home Court.